

DESIGNING RUN-TIME EVOLUTION FOR DEPENDABLE AND RESILIENT CYBER-PHYSICAL SYSTEMS USING DIGITAL TWINS



- The operational plan is designed to last several months: fleet size, bus frequency, etc.
- Unexpected events are common
- Buses constantly report sensor data
- New sensors are added over time

455,000
Users per day

98
Bus lines

100s
Bus stops

97%
City's spatial perimeter



MASIVO INTEGRADO DE OCCIDENTE

PROBLEM

Users would like to wait less at stops and have more consistent timings

- Lower waiting times entail a higher cost of operation and more frequent bus maintenance
- Many factors external to the transportation system have a high impact on the buses' frequency and overall travel time

The operational plan is very complex and hard to change in the short term

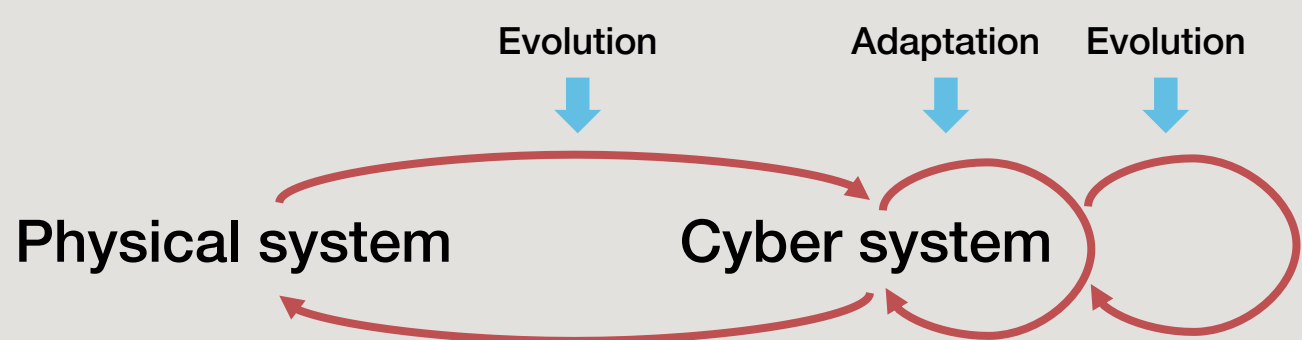
- Small and local changes to the operational plan may have a high impact on the overall system performance
- The operational plan is usually tweaked according to changes in the user demand over prolonged periods of time

SOLUTION

SELF-ADAPTATION VS SELF-EVOLUTION

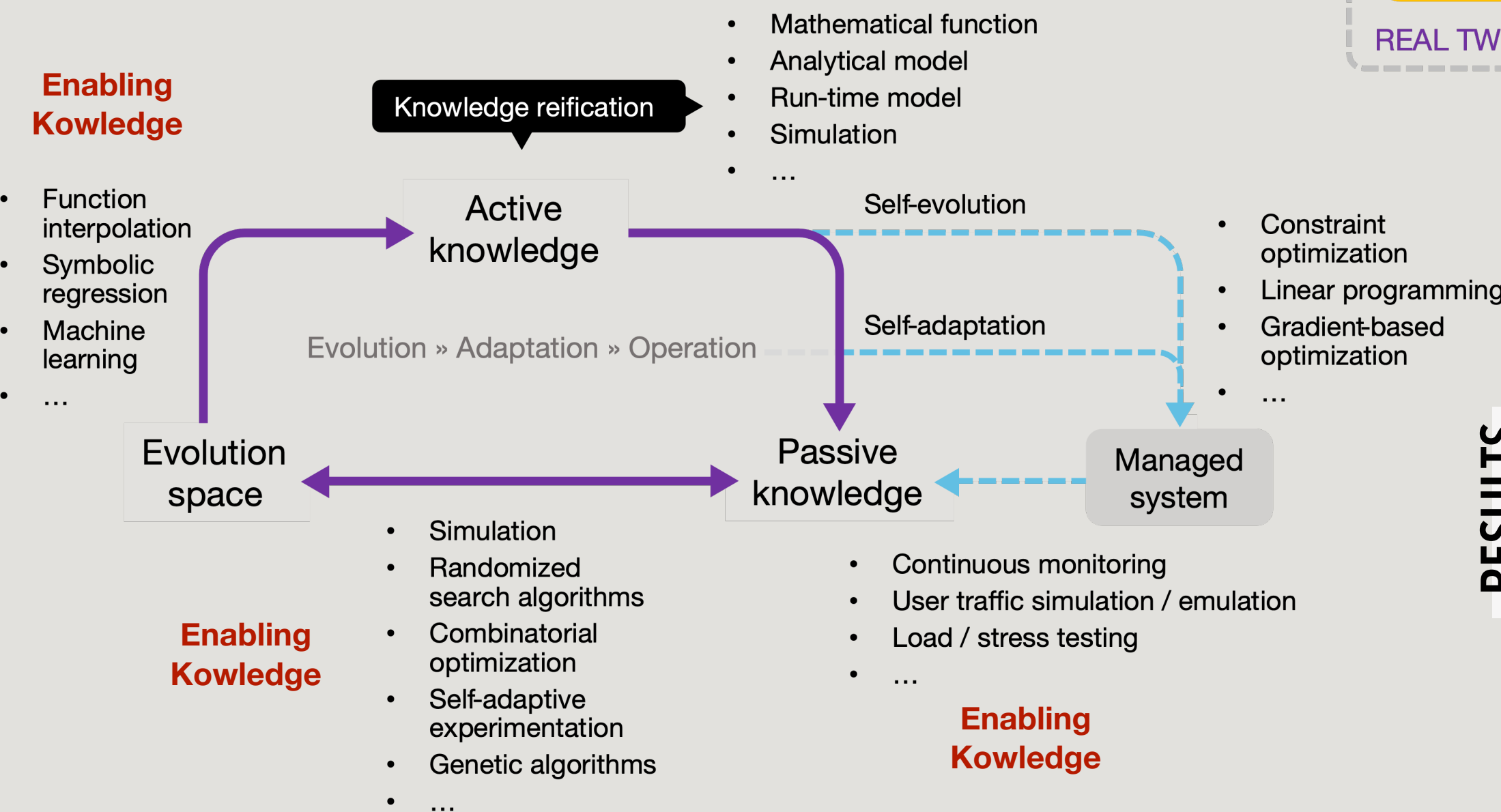
Two operational modes of an autonomic manager

- Evolution from a Software Engineering perspective:**
Evolution refers to changing the software system —producing a new version.
- Evolution from a control perspective:**
Evolution refers to changing the adaptation mechanism.
- Adaptation:**
Change the system's behavior.



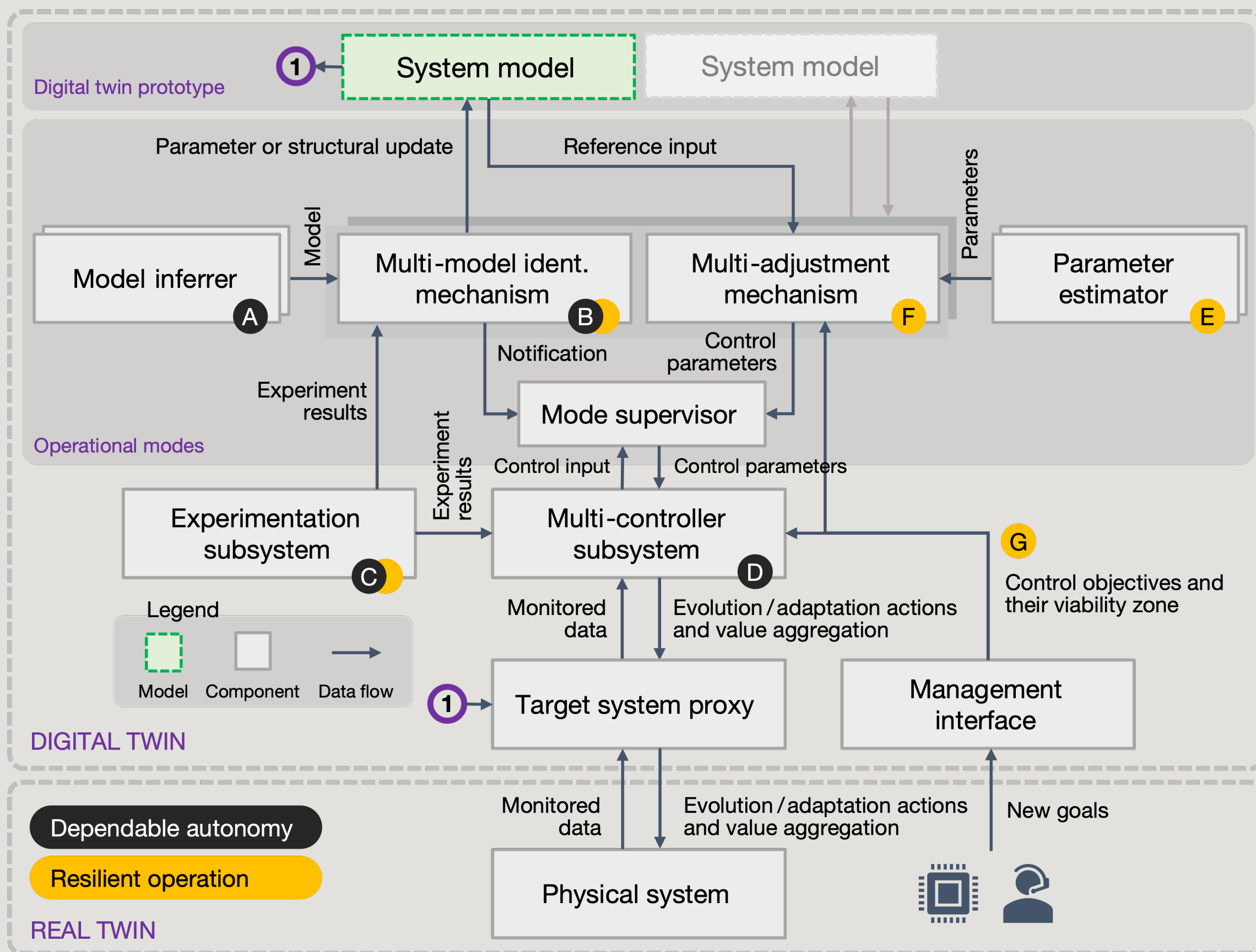
KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT

Engineering cycle to reify knowledge at run-time

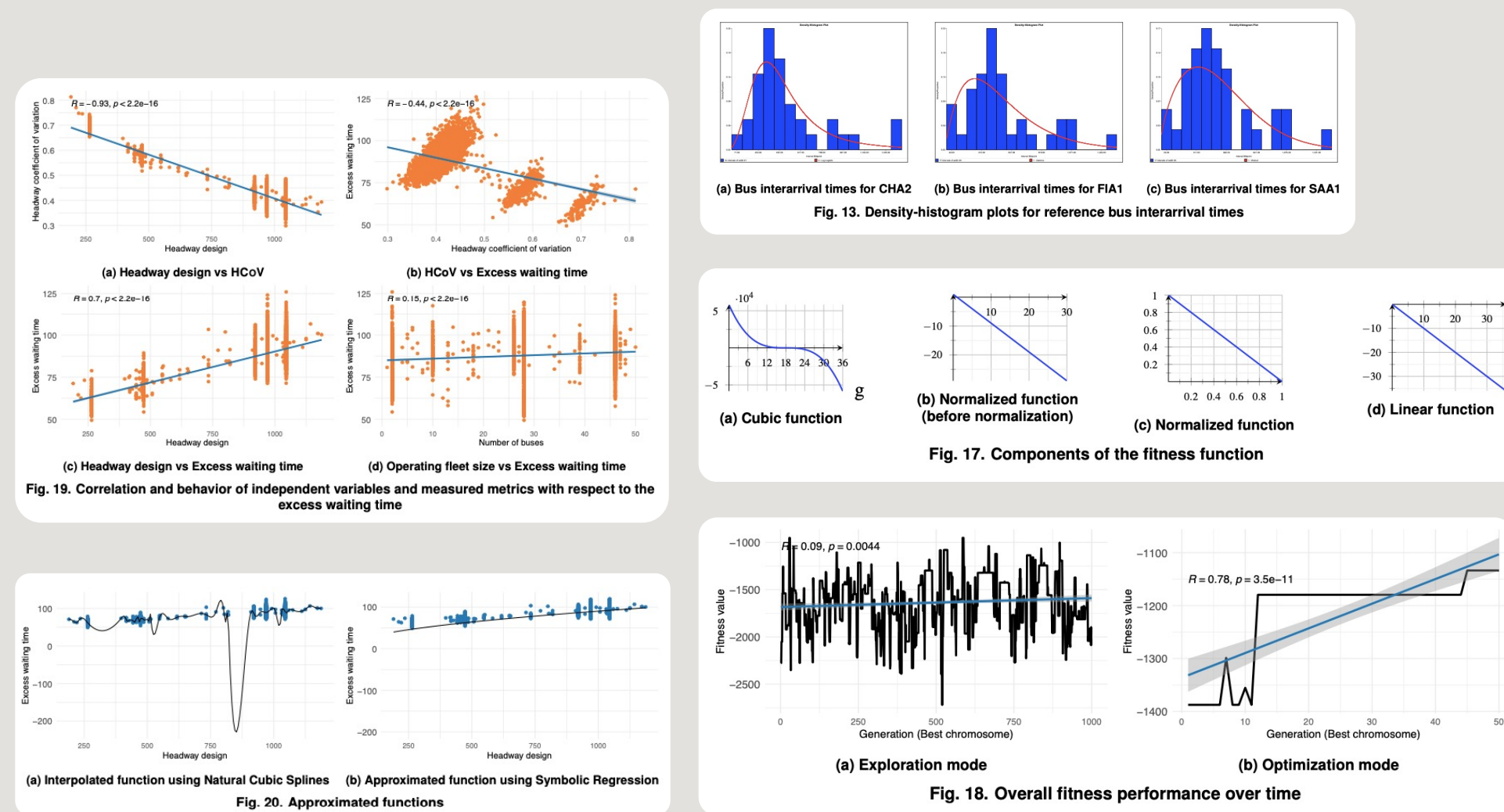


REFERENCE ARCHITECTURE

Architectural drivers: dependable autonomy and resilient operation



RESULTS



L. F. Rivera, M. Jiménez *et al.* Designing Run-time Evolution for Dependable and Resilient Cyber-Physical Systems Using Digital Twins, 2021 (in print)